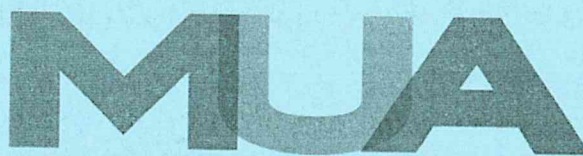


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UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP
DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

BDS 212 : RURAL AND URBAN LINKAGES

DATE: 8th DECEMBER 2015

DURATION: 2 HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 70

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **SIX (6)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **THREE** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **25 MARKS** and the rest carry **15 MARKS** each.
7. Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided.

QUESTION ONE

Read the Case Study below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

MALABA TOWN

Malaba town is a commercial town located in Kenya at its border to Uganda. The town has population of approximately 44,049 persons as per 1999 census (Republic of Kenya, 2002). The town has over the years registered tremendous transformation in various fronts socio-economic, political and in infrastructural development based on its prime location and the continued conducive interaction with its hinterlands. Malaba town has an altitude that rises at 1200m above sea level to the North. The annual rainfall in the area varies from 1250 mm to 1800mm. The mean annual temperature in the division varies from 21C to 25C to different levels of altitudes. The soils in the area show considerable variation in fertility and drainage properties. The good soils coupled with gently sloping terrain in most parts of Malaba make the area arable. The main food crops produced around Malaba are; maize, beans, sorghum, bananas, sweet potatoes, while sugarcane, coffee, tobacco which are the main cash crops.

The population is more or less evenly distributed and does not seem to follow a particular pattern. The estimated number of the poor persons in the area is about 56%, who cannot afford a decent meal daily. It is a paradox that town is strategically located on the Kenyan- Uganda border which has immense capacity for economic prosperity, but has a high prevalence of poverty. The town is within the jurisdiction of the Town Council of Malaba (Local Authority). Its immediate neighbouring hinterlands mainly including Angurai and Amukura divisions which are mainly rural areas but have a lot of influence on the town in terms of providing market for agricultural machinery, fertilizers source of labor and food.

Required:

- a) Malaba town council have realised importance of maintaining rural and urban linkages. From the case study justify reasons for rural and urban linkages in Kenya today? (10 marks)

- b) The process of urbanization in Malaba town, though stimulated by economic development, has also led to sharp divisions in growth among social groups. The estimated number of the poor persons in the area is about 56%, who cannot afford a decent meal daily. It is a paradox that town is strategically located on the Kenyan- Uganda border which has immense capacity for economic prosperity, but has a high prevalence of poverty. Elaborate and explain on ways in which the local government can stem this increase in the poverty index. **(10 marks)**
- c) Highlight five different types of migration **(5 marks)**

QUESTION TWO

- a) There are a number of factors that have caused the urbanization process; *both in developed and developing nations*. Give out a detailed explanation of five of these factors which have led to the urbanization process in Kenya. **(10 marks)**
- b) The table below illustrates push and pull factors relating to political, economic and physical factors. Fill in the push and pull factors for the two factors mentioned. **(5marks)**

	PUSH FACTORS	PULL FACTORS
Human Political	Fear of persecution, wars or conflicts; dislike of current political system Example German Jews fleeing Europe due to holocaust	Lure of freedom Example east Germans fleeing to west Germany
Economic		
Physical Environment		

QUESTION THREE

- (a) Urbanization process has a great impact on the lives of the populations both positively and negatively hence making the life of the urban residents to be socially changed as one develops a new lifestyle. Give out a detailed explanation of how urbanization process has impacted on the lives of the urban population in regards to health, education, administration and security, environment and natural resources and housing. **(10 marks)**
- (b) There are two factors which are responsible for demographic and economic momentum. Highlight and explain on these two factors giving practical examples. **(5 marks)**

QUESTION FOUR

- a) Explain why food insecurity has been associated with urban populations other than rural populations **(5 marks)**
- b) Highlight and explain on five characteristics of Urban Community giving practical examples **(10 marks)**

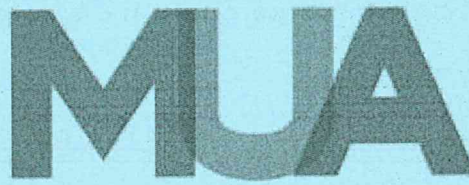
QUESTION FIVE

- a) Urban population growth is generally far more rapid than total population growth, with about half the urban growth accounted for by migrants from the rural areas. This phenomenon has become more common in the 20th Century as urban settlements have become more and more prolific. Various reasons have been cited for this movement elaborate on ten such reasons. **(10 marks)**
- b) Analyse how rural urban linkages linked with socio economic and cultural transformations from the global level to the national level? **(5marks)**

QUESTION SIX

- a) Discuss and give examples of how ethnic welfare organizations in urban centres help to maintain rural identity **(10 marks)**
- b) Compare and contrast socialization process between rural and urban areas **(5 marks)**

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BDS 104 : THEORIES AND STRATEGIES OF DEVELOPMENT

DATE : 4TH DECEMBER 2015

DURATION : 2 HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS 70

INSTRUCTIONS :

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **SIX (6)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **THREE** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **25 MARKS** and the rest carry **15 MARKS** each.
7. **Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided.**

QUESTION ONE

Read the Case Study below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

DEPENDENCY THEORY

Dependency Theory developed in the late 1950s under the guidance of the Director of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America, Raul Prebisch. Prebisch and his colleagues were troubled by the fact that economic growth in the advanced industrialized countries did not necessarily lead to growth in the poorer countries. Indeed, their studies suggested that economic activity in the richer countries often led to serious economic problems in the poorer countries.

Such a possibility was not predicted by neoclassical theory, which had assumed that economic growth was beneficial to all (Pareto optimal) even if the benefits were not always equally shared. Prebisch's initial explanation for the phenomenon was very straightforward: poor countries exported primary commodities to the rich countries that then manufactured products out of those commodities and sold them back to the poorer countries. The "Value Added" by manufacturing a usable product always cost more than the primary products used to create those products. Therefore, poorer countries would never be earning enough from their export earnings to pay for their imports.

Prebisch's solution was similarly straightforward: poorer countries should embark on programs of import substitution so that they need not purchase the manufactured products from the richer countries. The poorer countries would still sell their primary products on the world market, but their foreign exchange reserves would not be used to purchase their manufactures from abroad.

Three issues made this policy difficult to follow. The first is that the internal markets of the poorer countries were not large enough to support the economies of scale used by the richer countries to keep their prices low. The second issue concerned the political will of the poorer countries as to whether a transformation from being primary products producers was possible or desirable. The final issue revolved around the extent to which the poorer countries actually had control of their primary products,

particularly in the area of selling those products abroad. These obstacles to the import substitution policy led others to think a little more creatively and historically at the relationship between rich and poor countries.

At this point dependency theory was viewed as a possible way of explaining the persistent poverty of the poorer countries. The traditional neoclassical approach said virtually nothing on this question except to assert that the poorer countries were late in coming to solid economic practices and that as soon as they learned the techniques of modern economics, then the poverty would begin to subside. However, Marxists theorists viewed the persistent poverty as a consequence of capitalist exploitation. And a new body of thought, called the *world systems approach*, argued that the poverty was a direct consequence of the evolution of the international political economy into a fairly rigid division of labor which favored the rich and penalized the poor.

Required:

- a. Dependency theory has been criticized by free-market economists. Citing several examples in Kenya discuss the criticism that face dependency theory. (10 marks)
- b. Dependency theory arose as a reaction to modernization theory, compare and contrast these two theories of development, explaining clearly how a modern society could benefit from each. (15 marks)

QUESTION TWO

Economic development can also be referred to as the quantitative and qualitative changes in the citizens of a country. Describe the economic development in Kenya since the beginning of the millennium, citing relevant examples. (15 marks)

QUESTION THREE

Describe in detail modernization theory, giving clear examples of situations where the theory is evident in the development of the lives of Kenyans since the inauguration of the new constitution and Kenya's political situation in general. (15 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

"Modernization has been attributed with creating positive development around the world but its ability to develop Africans is far from reality". Analyze the validity of this statement giving examples both from Kenya and West African countries. (15 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

Describe the three stage cycle of conceptualization as proposed by J.T Mayes and C.J.H Fowler, giving relevant examples in each stage. (15 marks)

QUESTION SIX

Giving relevant local examples, explain how centralization and decentralization models of management have affected development in the third world countries compared to the developed countries. (15 marks)